SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. ~~301.~~ 225. 106.

THE SCHOONER CORA AND CARGO, ROBERT MAY, MASTER AND CLAIMANT, APPELLANT,

vs.

THE UNITED STATES.

APPEAL FROM THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. 301.

THE SCHOONER CORA AND CARGO, ROBERT MAY, MASTER AND CLAIMANT, APPELLANT,

vs.

THE UNITED STATES.

APPEAL FROM THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA.

INDEX.

	Original.	Print.
Libel	1	1
Order for process	3	2
Claim of Robert May	4	2
Hearing	7	3
Motion for leave to offer further proof	8	4
Ruling of court on motion and decree	9	4
Notice of appeal	11	5
Stipulation for costs on appeal	11	5
Depositions in preparatorio of Robert May	13	6
" " John Glant	23	10
Provisional certificate of registry	29	13
Bill of lading of cargo	31	15
Manifest of cargo	33	15
Certificate of payment of light money	35	16
Bill of health from Apalachicola	35	16
Clearance from Apalachicola	36	16
Letters from J. L. Mitchell to Robert May	37	17
Telegraphic despatch from J. L. Mitchell to Robert May	44	20
Advices of cotton sent Captain May	45	20
Invoice of 143 bales cotton, shipped by J. L. Mitchell	49	22
Power of attorney, J. L. Mitchell to Robert May	50	23
Clerk's certificate	51	23

1 United States of America.—District court of the United States, southern district of Florida.—In admiralty.

THE UNITED STATES
vs.
THE SCHOONER CORA AND CARGO, MAY, master and claimant. } Prize.

Be it remembered that on the fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, Thomas J. Boynton, esquire, attorney for the United States for said district, filed in the office of the clerk of said court his libel of information against the schooner Cora, her tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo, in a cause of prize, in the words and figures following, to wit:

In the district court of the United States for the southern district of Florida.—In admiralty.

THE UNITED STATES
vs.
THE CORA AND CARGO. } Prize.

To the honorable William Marvin, judge of said court:

2 The libel of Thomas J. Boynton, attorney of the United States for the southern district of Florida, who libels for the United States and all others in interest against the ship or vessel called the Cora, her tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo, in a cause of prize, alleges: That, pursuant to instructions from the President of the United States, Pierce Crosby, of the United States navy, in and with the United States ship-of-war the Pinola, her officers and crew, did, on the sixth day of March, A. D. 1862, subdue, seize, and capture on the high seas, as prize of war, the said ship or vessel called the Cora, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture, and a valuable cargo on board of the same; and that the said vessel and cargo have been brought into the port and harbor of Key West, in the State of Florida, where the same now are, within the jurisdiction of this court, and that the same are lawful prize of war, and subject to confiscation as such: Wherefore, the said attorney prays that all persons having or claiming any interest in said vessel or cargo may be duly notified of the allegations and prayer of this libel; that the nature, amount, and value of said cargo may be determined; that due and proper proofs may be taken and heard, and that on all proper proceed-
3 ings being had, the said vessel, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo, may, on the final hearing of this cause, by the definitive sentence and decree of this court, be condemned, forfeited, and sold, and the proceeds distributed according to law.

THOS. J. BOYNTON,
Attorney U. S. for S. D. of Fla.

Whereupon the following order was made and entered in this cause, to wit:

AT CHAMBERS, *April 4th*, 1862.

Let an attachment and monition issue, returnable the 9th inst.

WM. MARVIN, *Judge.*

Whereupon, pursuant to the foregoing order of court, an attachment was issued to the marshal for said district, directing him to attach, seize, and take into his custody the said schooner Cora, her tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo, to abide the further order of this court; which attachment was afterwards by him returned duly executed, and, with the return thereon endorsed, is on file in the clerk's office.

Also, on the same day, pursuant to the said order, monition was issued to the said marshal directing him to cite and admonish
4 all persons whomsoever having, or pretending to have, any right, title, claim, or interest in or to the said vessel, the Cora, her tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo, to appear at an admiralty session of said court, to be held at the court-rooms of said court, at Key West, in said district, on Wednesday, the ninth day of April, 1862, at ten o'cl'k in the forenoon of that day, to show cause, if any they have, why forfeiture should not be decreed according to the prayer of said libellant; which monition, with the return thereon endorsed, is on file in the clerk's office.

Afterwards, to wit, on the 9th day of said month, Robert May, master of said schooner Cora, by his proctor and advocate, Walter C. Maloney, esquire, filed in the office of the clerk of said court his claim to said vessel and cargo, in the words and figures following, to wit:

District court of the United States, southern district of Florida.—In admiralty.

THE UNITED STATES, PIERCE CROSBY, commanding the United States ship-of-war Pinola, *et. al.*, captors,
vs.
THE SCHOONER CORA, ROBERT MAY, master, *et al.*, claimants.
} Prize claim.

5 And now comes Robert May into this court, and says that he is master of the English schooner Cora, and as such is the lawful bailee of the said schooner, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and of her cargo; and he denies that the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and cargo, are lawful prizes of war, as set forth and alleged in the captors' libel in this cause. And he further saith that he claims the same for the respective owners thereof; and he saith that Charles W. Dexter, an English subject residing in Havana, in the island of Cuba, is the bona fide owner of said sch'r, her tackle,

apparel, and furniture, and that no other or different person or persons are the owners thereof, as appears by the register of said schooner, and as he is informed and verily believes. And he further saith that he is informed, and verily believes, that the cargo is owned by different persons jointly, all of whom reside in, and are now, and for a long time past have been, citizens of the States of Georgia and Florida; that this claimant owns a joint interest of five hundred dollars in said cargo; that Thomas L. Mitchell, of Florida, owns an interest therein, how much this claimant does not know; that Hiram W. Vanvieters and John N. Birch, both of Columbus, Georgia, also own an interest therein, how much this claimant is unable to state; and that other persons, citizens of the States of Florida and Georgia,
whose names are to this claimant unknown, also are joint
6 owners of said cargo; that the same is consigned by bills of lading to be delivered to certain persons in Havana, for and on account of said owners, which bills are in the possession of the court; and thus the said owners for whom he claims were, before the commencement of the voyage upon which said sch'r was captured, the true and bona fide owners thereof; and that if the same be restored, it will be their sole and exclusive property, as this claimant verily believes

ROBERT MAY.
W. C. MALONEY,
Proctor, &c.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA:

Robert May, being first duly sworn, deposeth and saith that the matters and allegations contained and set forth in the above claim, are true as therein set forth; that this deponent's knowledge of said matters is obtained from his business connexions with the said schooner, her cargo, and owners; that the same were the sole property of the several owners stated in said claim before and during the entire voyage upon which said schooner was captured; and if restored, will be their sole property, as this deponent has reason to believe and does believe.

ROBERT MAY.

7 Sworn to before me this 9th day of April, 1862.
GEORGE D. ALLEN, *Clerk.*

And on the same day last aforesaid, being the return day of the monition issued in this cause, came the said claimant by his proctor aforesaid, before this court, sitting in admiralty, and the said attorney appearing on behalf of the United States and captors, and moves the publication of the testimony taken in preparatorio before the prize commissioner in this cause, it is thereupon ordered that the said testimony be opened and published for the benefit of all parties concerned; and, on like motion, the proctor for claimant consenting, it is ordered that the hearing of this cause be continued.

Afterwards, to wit, on Tuesday, the fifteenth day of said month of April, came the said parties before said court, sitting in admiralty,

and proclamation being duly made, the court proceeds to the hearing of this cause upon the allegations and pleadings, the depositions taken in preparatorio, papers, letters, documents, and writings found on board said vessel.

When the proctor for the claimant moves the court for leave to offer further proof in the premises, to wit:

8 United States district court, southern district of Florida.—In admiralty.

UNITED STATES *et al.*, captors,
vs.
THE SCHOONER CORA, ROBERT MAY, master, *et al.*, claimants. } Prize motion.

And now the claimants in this cause, by their proctors, and in addition to the evidence taken in preparatorio, respectfully offer to prove that the port of St. Andrew's Bay, from which the said schooner sailed on the voyage in which she was captured, is at this time, and for a long series of years now last past has been, a port of entry and survey, with a duly appointed and commissioned custom-house officer of the U. S. government—a port at which foreign vessels have loaded and discharged cargoes in accordance with the laws of the U. S., and that said port has long been known as such by the world; that no notice of the suspension of said port as a port of entry has ever been given by the U. S.; that said port was not, at the time of the departure of said schooner on her said voyage, nor has it been at any time before that time, been either in a state of actual or pretended state of blockade; that no ship or squadron of ships-of-war has been at any time stationed at or near said harbor, and that it has at no time been danger-
9 ous to enter or depart from said harbor and port, from its total absence of a blockading fleet in or off said port; and claimants further offer to prove, by full documentary and other evidence, the complete legal title of Charles W. Dexter to said vessel.

Now, therefore, the claimants herein, by their proctors, move the court now here that the court do grant an order in this cause granting unto the said claimants leave to produce evidence in accordance with the foregoing offer, to be used on the final hearing in this cause, and for such other and further relief as to the court may seem meet and just, &c.

MALONEY & BECKWITH,
Claimants' Proctors.

Mr. Boynton argued on behalf of the United States and captors, and the proctors for the claimant on behalf of the claimant; the counsel having been fully heard, the court holds the premises under consideration.

Afterwards, to wit, on the seventeenth day of said month of April, the court having fully considered the premises, pronounced its decree

in open court, (the parties being present,) in the words and figures following, to wit:

THE UNITED STATES
vs.
THE SCH'R CORA AND CARGO. } Prize.

It appearing to the court that this vessel, Robert May,
10 master, of the burthen of about 74 tons, laden with a cargo of cotton, cleared from the port of Appalachicola on the 15th day of February last, and sailed from St Andrew's Bay about the same time, bound to Havana, and that the said port of Appalachicola was at the time said vessel cleared and sailed blockaded by the authority of the United States, the existence of which blockade was well known to the parties interested; and it further appearing that the said vessel and cargo were owned at the time of their capture by persons residing in the State of Florida or Georgia, or both, which States were and still are at war with the United States; and it further appearing that the said vessel and cargo were captured as prize of war while on said voyage, and brought into this port for adjudication, the capturing vessel being the United States commissioned vessel the "Pinola;" and it further appearing that the claimants' proctor, on the hearing of this cause, prayed to be allowed, by way of further proof, to show that St. Andrew's Bay was not blockaded at the time the vessel entered into and came out of said bay, nor at any previous time:

Wherefore, the premises considered, it is ordered and decreed that the said motion or prayer for further proof be disallowed. And it is further ordered and decreed that the said vessel and cargo be condemned and forfeited to the United States as prize of war,
11 for the causes aforesaid, and that the marshal proceed to advertise and sell the same at public auction, and bring the proceeds into the registry of the court to abide its future order.

WM. MARVIN, *Judge.*

Whereupon Robert May, the said claimant, by his proctors, shows to the court that the matter in dispute exceeds the sum of two thousand dollars, and thereupon, in open court, gave notice of an appeal from the foregoing decree to the Supreme Court of the United States, next to be holden at Washington, on the first Monday of December next, and the same is accordingly allowed, on his filing bonds and stipulation as required by statute.

And on the nineteenth day of said month of April the said claimant filed in the office of the clerk of said court a stipulation, in the penal sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, with sureties, approved by the Hon. Wm. Marvin, judge of this court, in the words and figures following, to wit:

District court of the United States for the southern district of Florida.
In admiralty.

Question of prize or no prize.

Whereas an appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court of
12 the United States from the final decree of this court, made on the seventeenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, in a certain cause wherein the United States, Pearce Crosby, commanding the United States ship-of-war Pinola, and others, captors, are libellants, against the schooner Cora, her tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo, and Robert May, master and claimant thereof, are defendants and appellants:

Now, therefore, the stipulators undersigned hereby stipulate, in the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, ($250,) to pay all costs and damages that may be awarded against the said appellants in said appellate court, and to prosecute said appeal to effect in said court.

ROBERT MAY, *Principal.*
T. T PACKER,
CHRISTIAN BOYE, *Sureties.*

Taken, acknowledged, and approved, by and before me this 19th day of April, 1862.

WM. MARVIN, *Judge.*

Whereupon the said appeal is accordingly allowed.

13 THE UNITED STATES
vs.
THE SCHOONER CORA AND CARGO, MAY, master and claimant. } Prize.

On the hearing of this cause the following depositions, taken in preparatorio, and the following documents, letters, and writings, reported by the prize commissioner as found on board the said vessel at the time of her capture, were read in evidence:

Deposition of Robert May, March 29th, 1862, at Key West, before George D. Allen, prize commissioner.

1st interrogate. To the first interrogatory deponent answers, that he was born in Savannah, State of Georgia. He now lives in the State of Florida, at Appalachicola. He has lived there for twenty-eight years. He is a citizen of the State of Florida; is married; wife and family are now in the State of Connecticut.

2nd interrogate. To the second interrogatory deponent answers, that he was present at the time of capture.

3rd interrogate. To the third interrogatory deponent answers, that she was taken on or about the 6th day of March instant, in lat. 27° N., long. 85° W., or thereabouts. She was then taken to Ship island, thence to Pass à l'Outre, thence to Key West. The reason as-
14 signed for the seizure was for violation of blockade.

4th interrogate. To the fourth interrogatory deponent an-

swers, that she sailed under the English colors. A secession flag was on board, but not belonging to the vessel. It was his private property.

5th interrogate. To the fifth interrogatory deponent answers, that no resistance was made to the seizure. Three guns were fired by the Pinola. The United States steam gunboat Pinola, of five guns, made the capture. No other vessel in sight at the time. The Cora is a merchant vessel.

6th interrogate. To the sixth interrogatory deponent answers, that the Pinola made the capture. He don't know what commission she had. The Cora has not been condemned.

7th interrogate. To the seventh interrogatory deponent answers, that her name is the Cora. He is the master. Mr. Baxter appointed him to the command in Havana. He has known the vessel about two years and a half. He first took possession of her in Appalachicola. Capt. Thomas Stokes, her former master, delivered her to him by order of Thomas L. Mitchell, one of the owners. Himself and family live as before stated

8th interrogate. To the eighth interrogatory deponent answers, that her tonage is about 74 tons. Seven, all told, belonged to the vessel. Some of them, he believes, are foreigners. Himself, the mate, cook, and two seamen joined the vessel in Appalachicola in December last; were shipped by himself. One man joined the vessel in Ha-
15 vana about the first of January last; one man joined in St. Andrew's Bay in February; all shipped by himself.

9th interrogate. To the ninth interrogatory deponent answers, that he belonged to the vessel and was master. He had five hundred dollars interest in the cargo. No one else on board had any interest in either the vessel or cargo.

10th interrogate. To the tenth interrogatory deponent answers, that he has known the vessel about two years and a half; first saw her at Appalachicola, Florida, in the year 1859. She had no guns. Seven men were on board of her; she was a United States-built vessel; her name is the Cora; she has been called by that name since January; she was called the Wm. B. Benson previous to January.

11th interrogate. To the eleventh interrogatory deponent answers, that she was bound to Havana. The voyage began at Havana, and would have ended at Havana. She carried soap, coffee, thread, and cigars when she sailed from Havana. She had cotton on board when she was taken, which was put on board in February last. She had no contraband or prohibited goods on board.

12th interrogate. To the twelfth interrogatory deponent answers, that she had an English provisional register, issued at the British consul's office in Havana. She sailed from Havana to St. Andrew's Bay; from St. Andrew's Bay she sailed for Havana. She sailed from St. Andrew's Bay about the 5th day of March instant. The voy-
16 age began at Havana, and would have ended at Havana. She carried coffee, soap, thread, cigars, and needles from Havana to St. Andrew's Bay. At St. Andrew's Bay she took cotton on board, which was on board when she was taken.

13th interrogate. To the thirteenth interrogatory deponent answers, that said vessel carried coffee and other articles, as stated, from Ha-

vana to St. Andrew's Bay, and had 208 bales of cotton on board when she was taken, which was put on board in February last.

14th interrogate. To the fourteenth interrogatory deponent answers, that Mr. Baxter, a British subject living in Havana, owns the vessel, as appears by her papers. He don't know how long Mr. Baxter has lived in Havana, nor where he lived previously; he knows nothing further about him. He, deponent, owns an interest in the cargo. Thos. L. Mitchell, of Appalachicola, an American, living with his family at Appalachicola, has, as he believes, an interest in the cargo. He cannot tell who are all the owners in the cargo.

15th interrogate. To the fifteenth interrogatory deponent answers, that a bill of sale was made by himself to Mr. Baxter in Havana, at the British consul's office, in January last. No other agreement was made for the vessel.

16th interrogate. To the sixteenth interrogatory deponent answers, that the cargo was put on board in St. Andrew's Bay in February, the present year. The cargo was shipped by Thomas L. Mitchell and himself. Thomas L. Mitchell and himself are interested in
17 the cargo, and he believes some others. Himself and Mitchell live at Appalachicola. The cargo was to be delivered at Havana, and was consigned to Messrs. Hamel & Co. It was on the account, risk, and benefit of Thomas L. Mitchell, himself, and other parties whom he cannot tell. The cargo is 208 bales of cotton, and if restored would belong to the parties above mentioned.

17th interrogate. To the seventeenth interrogatory deponent answers, that there was one set of bills of lading signed for the cargo, all like the one found on board.

18th interrogate. To the eighteenth interrogatory deponent answers, that all the papers relating to the vessel or cargo, on board at the time of her capture, were taken by Capt. Crosby, of the "Pinola." He don't know where they now are.

19th interrogate. To the nineteenth interrogatory deponent answers, that when captured she was in lat. about 27° N., long. 85° W., on the 6th day of March instant, about half-past four o'clock p. m., about 75 miles south-southeast from Cape St. Blas. There was no charter-party for the voyage.

20th interrogate. To the twentieth interrogatory deponent answers, that there were papers relating to the vessel and cargo on board, all of which were given to Capt. Crosby, of the Pinola; none were thrown overboard, burnt, or destroyed, or concealed in any manner.

21st interrogate. To the twenty-first interrogatory deponent answers, that the port of St. Andrew's Bay was not blockaded when the Cora entered in January last, or came out in March instant.

18 22nd interrogate. To the twenty-second interrogatory deponent answers, that he knew of no order of blockade for the port of St. Andrew's Bay by the government of the United States. No notice had been given the owners or himself, or written on the vessel's papers, to his knowledge, of the existence of a blockade at that port.

23rd interrogate. To the twenty-third interrogatory deponent

answers, that the register of said vessel had not been examined by any naval or revenue officer of the United States that he knew of.

24th interrogate. To the twenty-fourth interrogatory deponent answers, that she has not attempted to come out or enter any blockaded port without success.

25th interrogate. To the twenty-fifth interrogatory deponent answers, that she has not been before seized.

26th interrogate. To the twenty-sixth interrogatory deponent answers, that he would lose his interest in the cargo and commissions. He has not received any indemnity, or satisfaction, or promise thereof, for his loss.

27th interrogate. To the twenty-seventh interrogatory deponent answers, that there is no insurance to his knowledge.

28th interrogate. To the twenty-eighth interrogatory deponent answers, that his interest is at the chance of the market. He cannot say in regard to the others.

29th interrogate. To the twenty-ninth interrogatory deponent answers, that the cargo was grown in the southern States.

19 30th interrogate. To the thirtieth interrogatory deponent answers, that the cargo was taken on board from shore at St. Andrew's Bay in February last.

31st interrogate. To the thirty-first interrogatory deponent answers, that he don't know of any such papers, other than those on board the vessel when taken.

32nd interrogate. To the thirty-second interrogatory deponent answers, that Mr. Lloyd, an officer from the "Pinola," took the vessel's papers at the time of capture. He don't know where they now are.

33rd interrogate. To the thirty-third interrogatory deponent answers, that bulk was not broken previous to capture.

34th interrogate. To the thirty-fourth interrogatory deponent answers, that there were no passengers on board. No one secreted on board. No soldiers on board. Himself, John Glant, mate, Stillman Smith, James Conley, and John Manning live at Appalachicola, Florida.

35th interrogate. To the thirty-fifth interrogatory deponent answers, that all the papers found on board were true and fair, and obtained for this vessel only. He knows of nothing to affect their credit. Mr. Baxter, the owner, obtained the register at the British consulate in Havana. He was not present at the time the oath was made. The register was to last six months, or on the arrival of the vessel at a British port. Fees were paid for the register. It has not been renewed. The vessel was in Havana at the time the register was issued.

No one on board had any passport, or license, or letter of the
20 kind. He don't know what letters or papers may have been sent by other vessels. He has not written or signed any letters or papers relating to this vessel or cargo, except bills of lading, other than those on board at the time of capture.

36th interrogate. To the thirty-sixth interrogatory deponent answers, that she was making her course towards Havana, heading south by east. The course was changed to southeast by south on the

appearance of the Pinola. The wind was about west-southwest. The course was changed to avoid speaking any vessel. No other vessel had been seen on the passage.

37th interrogate. To the thirty-seventh interrogatory deponent answers, that said vessel was transferred by himself, for Thomas L. Mitchell, of Appalachicola, to Mr. Baxter, in Havana, in January last, for the sum of twenty-three hundred dollars. It was not paid to him. Messrs. Hamel & Co., of Havana, were the consignees of the vessel. He don't know whether they received the pay for the vessel or not. It was a fair price for the vessel. He does not believe it was a true and bona fide sale.

38th interrogate. To the thirty-eighth interrogatory deponent answers, that there were no guns, arms, or ammunition on board. None of the articles enquired about on board.

39th interrogate. To the thirty-ninth interrogatory deponent answers, that he believes the ownership and destination of the cargo and vessel is as before stated.

40th interrogate. To the fortieth interrogatory deponent
21 answers, that she had no convoy. He had a letter from Mr. Mitchell, giving him some instructions, which was on board, and taken by the captors.

41st interrogate. To the forty-first interrogatory deponent answers, that said vessel came out from Appalachicola in December last, and went to Cuba. He knew that the port of Appalachicola had been blockaded, but saw no blockading vessel when she came out. The blockade, he believes, was by United States vessels.

42nd interrogate. To the forty-second interrogatory deponent answers, that she has not had any commission, or letters of the kind.

43rd interrogate. To the forty-third interrogatory deponent answers, that she has been employed as a coast-guard in Appalachicola bay previous to her being in his charge

ROBERT MAY.

22

23 *Deposition of John Glant, March 29th*, 1862, *at Key West, before George D. Allen, prize commissioner.*

1st interrogate. To the first interrogatory deponent answers, that he was born in Portugal. He now lives at Appalachicola, State of Florida; he is a citizen of Florida. Is married; wife and family live at Appalachicola. He has lived at Appalachicola about thirteen years. Has been naturalized as a citizen of the United States.

2d interrogate. To the second interrogatory deponent answers, that he was on board the Cora at the time of capture.

3d interrogate. To the third interrogatory deponent answers, that she was captured on or about the 5th day of March instant, in lat. about 27° N., long. about 84° W.; she was taken to Ship island, then to Pass à l'Outre, then to Key West. She had no commission or letters of the kind. He don't know why she was seized.

4th interrogate. To the fourth interrogatory deponent answers, that she sailed under the English flag. She had a confederate flag on board; he don't know why she had the confederate flag.

5th interrogate. To the fifth interrogatory deponent answers, that no resistance was made to the seizure. Three guns were fired by the Pinola The United States gunboat Pinola, of 4 guns, made the capture. No other vessel in sight at the time. The Cora is a
24 merchant vessel.

6th interrogate. To the sixth interrogatory deponent answers, that the Pinola made the capture. He don't know what commission she had. He don't know that the Cora has been condemned.

7th interrogate. To the seventh interrogatory deponent answers, that her name is the Cora. Robert May is the captain; he don't know who appointed him to the command; he was in command when deponent joined the vessel. He has known the vessel about one year; Capt. May ten years; he was in charge when deponent joined the vessel at Appalachicola; he don't know who delivered her to him. The master has been at Appalachicola for several years; he don't know where his family are He don't know what country he is a citizen of; he thinks he is from Georgia.

8th interrogate. To the eighth interrogatory deponent answers, that she is about 70 tons burthen. She had seven, all told, belonging to the vessel; all on board when she was seized. Some of the crew are Americans, and some Irish, and one Portugee; himself and three others joined in Appalachicola in November or December last; Capt. May hired them. One man joined in Havana in January or February, and one man at St. Andrew's Bay in February, all hired by Capt. May.

9th interrogate. To the ninth interrogatory deponent answers, that he belonged to the company of the vessel; was mate. He had no interest in the vessel or cargo; he don't know as any one on board had.

25 10th interrogate. To the tenth interrogatory deponent answers, that he belonged to the company of the vessel; was mate; he has known her about one year; first saw her at Appalachicola; she had no guns; she had seven men, all told, belonging to her; she was an American-built vessel; her name is the Cora since about Dec'r last; she was called the Benson formerly.

11th interrogate. To the eleventh interrogatory deponent answers, that she was bound to Havana. The voyage began at St. Andrew's Bay, and she was going to Havana, and then he don't know where. She had a cargo of cotton on board when she left St. Andrew's Bay, and the same on board when she was taken; it was put on board in February, 1862. She had no contraband or prohibited goods on board.

12th interrogate. To the twelfth interrogatory deponent answers, that he don't know what papers she had; he never saw them. She sailed from St. Andrew's Bay about the last of February. The voyage began at St. Andrew's Bay; he don't know where it would have ended. She carried a cargo of spirits and turpentine from Appalachicola, which was delivered at Havana; from Havana she took coffee and soap, which was delivered at St. Andrew's Bay. She took cotton on board at St. Andrew's Bay, and had the same when she was seized.

13th interrogate. To the thirteenth interrogatory deponent answers, that she had 208 bales of cotton on board when she sailed from St. Andrew's Bay, which was put on board in February last, and the same on board when she was seized.

26 14th interrogate. To the fourteenth interrogatory deponent answers, that he don't know.

15th interrogate. To the fifteenth interrogatory deponent answers, that he don't know.

16th interrogate. To the sixteenth interrogatory deponent answers, that the cargo was put on board in St. Andrew's Bay in February last; he don't know who owned it, or who shipped it, nor to whom it was consigned; it was to be delivered in Havana, as he believes; there was 208 bales of cotton.

17th interrogate. To the seventeenth interrogatory deponent answers, that he don't know.

18th interrogate. To the eighteenth interrogatory deponent answers, that he don't know what papers were on board.

19th interrogate. To the nineteenth interrogatory deponent answers, that she was in lat. about 27° N., long. 84° W., when taken, on or about the 5th day of March inst., about 4 o'clock p. m., about one hundred and seventy-five miles from Cape St. Blas. There was no charter-party that he knew of.

20th interrogate. To the twentieth interrogatory deponent answers, that he don't know what papers she had; none destroyed or concealed in any manner.

21st interrogate. To the twenty-first interrogatory deponent answers, that he did not know of any blockade at St. Andrew's Bay.

22d interrogate. To the twenty-second interrogatory deponent answers, that he had heard that the government of the United

27 States was going to blockade all the ports on the coast. He don't know of any notice having been given the owner or master, or written on the vessel's papers, of the blockade.

23rd interrogate. To the twenty-third interrogatory deponent answers, that he don't know.

24th interrogate. To the twenty-fourth interrogatory deponent answers, that she has not tried to come out from Appalachicola since the blockade, till December last.

25th interrogate. To the twenty-fifth interrogatory deponent answers, not to his knowledge.

26th interrogate. To the twenty-sixth interrogatory deponent answers, that he does not lose anything.

27th interrogate. To the twenty-seventh interrogatory deponent answers, that he don't know.

28th interrogate. To the twenty-eighth interrogatory deponent answers, that he don't know.

29th interrogate. To the twenty-ninth interrogatory deponent answers, that it was grown in the southern States.

30th interrogate. To the thirtieth interrogatory deponent answers, that the cargo came on board from shore, at St. Andrews Bay, in February last.

31st interrogate. To the thirty-first interrogatory deponent answers, that he dont know.

32d interrogate. To the thirty-second interrogatory deponent answers, that the officers of the Pinola took the vessel's papers; he don't know where they now are.

33rd interrogate. To the thirty-third interrogatory deponent answers, that bulk was not broken before the capture.

34th interrogate. To the thirty-fourth interrogatory deponent answers, that there were no passengers on board; no one secreted on board; no soldiers on board. The captain, himself, and three of the crew live at Appalachicola.

28

35th interrogate To the thirty-fifth interrogatory deponent answers, that he don't know anything about the papers on board, or any relating to the vessel or cargo; he only signed the shipping articles.

36th interrogate. To the thirty-sixth interrogatory deponent answers, that he first saw the Pinola about two o'clock p. m. on the day the Cora was taken. The Cora was steering about south-south-east, or south by east, the wind was southwest; she did not change her course.

37th interrogate. To the thirty-seventh interrogatory deponent answers, that the captain told him that she had been sold when in Havana in January last; he knows nothing further about the matter in question.

38th interrogate. To the thirty-eighth interrogatory deponent answers, that she had none of the articles enquired about on board.

39th interrogate. To the thirty-ninth interrogatory deponent answers, that he don't know who owns either the vessel or cargo; he believes she was going to Havana.

40th interrogate. To the fortieth interrogatory deponent answers, that she had no convoy; he did not know of any instructions of the kind.

41st interrogate. To the forty-first interrogatory deponent answers, that she came out of Appalachicola, in December last; some of the passes were blockaded by United States vessels; there was no blockade at the pass the vessel came out of.

29

42nd interrogate. To the forty-second interrogatory deponent answers, not to his knowledge.

43rd interrogate To the forty-third interrogatory deponent answers, not that he knew of.

JOHN GLANT.

Provisional certificate of registry.

No. 24.

HAVANA, 8*th January*, 1862.

Name of ship.	British or foreign built.	Provisional port of registry.	How propelled.
Cora.	Foreign.	Havana.	By sails.
Number of decks.	Rigging.	Build.	Head.
One.	Schooner.	Carvel.	Billet.
Number of masts.	Stearn.	Gallery.	Frame-work.
Two.	Square.	None.	Wood.

Measurements.

	Feet.	Tenths.
Length from the forepart of stem, under the bowsprit, to the aft side of the head of the stern-post	78	
Main breadth to outside of plank	22	6 inches.
Depth in hold from tonnage deck to ceiling at midships	5	4 "

Tonnage.

	No. of tons.
Tonnage under tonnage deck	$74\frac{35}{95}$
Closed in spaces above do. viz: space or spaces between decks	
Poop	
Total	$74\frac{35}{95}$

I, the undersigned, Joseph Tucker Crawford, esquire, C. B., her Britannic Majesty's consul general in Cuba, &c., hereby certify that the ship, the description of which is prefixed to this my certificate, has been duly surveyed, and that the above description is true.

Robert May, of Florida, is the master of the said ship.

The said ship was built at Talbot county, State of Maryland, U. S., and her foreign name is Wm. P. Benson.

The person whose name is hereunder written is owner of the said ship.

Name of the owner within mentioned.	No. of sixty-fourth shares.
Charles W. Dexter, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, presently residing at Havana.	Sixty-four.

Dated at Havana the 8th day of January, 1862.

[L. S.] JOS. T. CRAWFORD,
Consul General in Cuba.

NOTE.—This provisional certificate of registry continues in force only until the 8th day of July, 1862, or until she completes her voyage from Havana to some port at which there is a British registrar, which ever first happens.

31 Shipped in good order and well-conditioned, by Thomas L. Mitchel, on board the schooner called the Cora, whereof R. May is master, now lying in the port of Apalachicola and bound for Havana, to say: Two hundred and eight bales of cotton, being marked and numbered as in the margin, and are to be delivered in the like order and condition at the port of Havana, (the dangers of the seas only excepted,) unto Messrs Hamel & Co., or to ——— assigns, he or they paying freight for the said cotton as pr. charter, with ——— primage an average accustomed. In witness whereof, the master or purser of the said vessel hath affirmed to ——— bills of lading, all of this tenor and date; one of which being accomplished, the others to stand void.

C C C.....	11
FORD.....	54
I D A.....	43
E V E.....	37
D P E.....	40
M E.....	10
[B].....	3
[C].....	3
G.....	1
K.....	1
[W].....	3
R.....	1
S.....	3
	208

ROBERT MAY.

Dated in Apalachicola the 24th day of February, 1862.

32

33 *Outward manifest.*

Report and manifest of the cargo laden at the port of Apalachicola, on board the schooner called the Cora, R. May, es., master, bound for Havana, Cuba, Feb'y 15, 1862.

Marks.	No.	Packages and contents.	Quantities.	Value of domestic articles at the port of destination.	Value of foreign articles not entitled to drawback.	Value of articles entitled to drawback.	Total.	To be landed at—
F O R D....	52	Fifty-two bales cotton....	28,556	.....	.....	.....	.....	Havana, Cuba.
I D A	43	Forty-three ..do...do.....	23,910	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do. do.
E V E.....	37	Thirty-seven..do...do.....	20,722	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do. do.
C C C	11	Eleven .....do...do.....	6,440	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do. do.
D P E	40	Forty.....do...do.....	21,465	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do. do.
M E.....	10	Ten .....do...do.....	5,534	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do. do.
[B] [C] & G.	7	Seven .....do...do	3,737	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do. do.
K [W] R & S	8	Eighth.....do...do.....	4,689	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	208	.....	115,053	$8,628 97	.....	.....	115,053	

APALACHICOLA, 15th Feb'y, 1862.

THOS. L. MITCHEL.

34 DISTRICT OF APALACHICOLA,
Port of Apalachicola:

I, R. May, master or commander of the British sch'r Cora, bound from the port of Apalachicola to Havana, Cuba, do solemnly, sincerely, and truly swear that the manifest of the cargo on board the said schooner Cora, now delivered by me to the collector of this district, and subscribed with my name, contains, according to the best of my

knowledge and belief, a full, just, and true account of all the goods, wares, and merchandize now actually laden on board the said vessel, and of the value thereof; and if any other goods, wares, or merchandize shall be laden or put on board the said schooner previous to her sailing from this port, I will immediately report the same to the on said collector. I do also swear that I verily believe the duties all the foreign merchandize therein specified have been paid or secured according to law, and that no part thereof is intended to be relanded within the Confederate States; and that if any distress or other unavoidable accident, it shall become necessary to reland the same, I will further make a just and true report thereof to the collector of the customs of the district wherein such distress or accident may happen; and said cargo is truly intended to be landed at the port of Havana, Cuba. So help me God.

ROBERT MAY.

Sworn to before me this 15th February, 1862.

GEO. J. BROUGHTON.

35 CUSTOM-HOUSE, APALACHICOLA,
Collector's Office, February 15th, 1862.

This is to certify the British schr. called the Cora, whereof May is at present master, measuring $74\frac{35}{95}$ tons, has this day paid at this office light-money, amounting to three $\frac{70}{100}$ dollars, as provided by the act of 16th March, 1861.

$3 70. N. BAKER, *Collector.*

STATE OF FLORIDA, *County of Franklin:*

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF APALACHICOLA,
15th of February, 1862.

Application having been made by Robert May, master of the British schr. "Cora," bound for Cuba, for a bill of health for said schooner, and it having been satisfactorily proved to me that there is no consul, or other officer of her Catholic Majesty of Spain, residing in this city or district, to issue the same:

Now, therefore, in consequence thereof, I, N. Baker, collector of the customs for the port of Apalachicola, in the Confederate States of America, do hereby certify that there does not exist in this city any malignant or contagious disease, and that said city is perfectly healthy.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and seal of the custom-house this 15th day of February, 1862.

N. BAKER, *Collector.*

36 CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
District of Apalachicola, Port of Apalachicola:

These are to certify, all whom it doth concern, that Robert May, master or commander of the schr. Cora, burden 74^{35} tons, or thereabouts, mounted with —— guns, navigated with 7 —— men, Ameri-

can-built, and bound for Havana, Cuba, having on board 208 bales of cotton, hath here entered and cleared his said vessel according to law.

Given under our hands and seals, at the custom-house of Apalachicola, this 15th day of February, one thousand eight hundred
[L. S.] and sixty-two, and in the first year of the independence of the Confederate States of America.

N. BAKER, *Collector.*

37

APALACHICOLA, 17*th Jan'y*, 1862.

Capt. ROBERT MAY, *Marianna:*

DEAR SIR: I received your dispatch this morning, and I improve the chance, by Mr. Broughton, to inform you that from all we can learn here it will be best to haul the cargo to Marianna and bring the empty vessel here for a load, unless your judgment dictates some other course. You will be able to converse with folks who know more about the country than we do. Barges can bring the cargo to the river or this place. We all join in congratulating you on your safe return. Sale of coffee at Savannah, 62 *a* 65 p. Sale yesterday at Mobile not known. What is not wanted here will go to Columbus to auction.

Truly yours,

THOS. L. MITCHELL.

EVENING.

All that I have written goes for nothing, as despatches from you have changed the whole matter. Safety renders the expense of getting cotton to you of no consequence. I will try and get it at Dobsons fast enough for your teams to have loads back, at any rate enough for under deck. On d'k it is of not so much consequence, although it would be better to have all pressed. Can't you get one of the planters to screw it down upon plantation, so as to make it gain some? that is, if we do not get any pressed in time for you. Mr. Broughton has a jackscrew.

38 If we do not get pressed cotton ready for your teams, let them take uncompressed for decks.

Yours,

T. L. MITCHELL.

(Per Mr. Galant.)

APALACHICOLA, 20*th Jan'y*, 1862.

Capt. R. MAY:

DEAR SIR: It did not occur to me at first how important it was that cotton should be compressed in order to make it saleable at Havana. I had only an idea to the loading of the schooner. Your letter and a little reflection convinces me of the necessity of having it in order for the buyer there. A little delay and some expense is of no consequence in comparison with this fact, hence I have this morning tel'p'd Widgeon to hold off from buying, and have sent a despatch to Eufaula to see if I cannot get the whole quantity there—have it come here pressed and sent to Hodgsons. I have no reply to

my despatch to Eufaula, but I hope to be able to get it. I received yours of the 17th to-day. Judge Baker says you will have to come here to clear your cotton.

Truly yours,

T. L. MITCHELL.

22*nd.*

Mr. Galant did not go, and I improve the chance, by Mr. Watson, to say that our wires broke just as I was conferring with Mr. Wiggeon upon the propriety of ordering 100 bales from Eufaula, at 8 c. for middling, rather than take a like quantity unpressed from Marianna, telling him I thought the first waggons might load with unpressed for decks, and I would try and get enough for under decks by second waggons. I think I can do that; but to get enough pressed to fill both under and on deck will make considerable delay, which may not be offsett by the advantage of having all pressed. I find so few people inclined to sell, that I am troubled to getting cotton at proper prices on the river. Baker says you must come here. If you can be patient enough we can have all pressed. If Mr. Wiggeon can buy enough cheaper, would it not be well to haul some from Marianna to Hodsons, and let it come down here and go back again. Think all will come out right; shall go to Columbus with the last of the coffee.

Yours,

TH'S L. M.

APALACHICOLA, 27*th Jan'y*, 1862.

Capt. R. MAY:

DEAR SIR: I sent up 5 bales of pressed cotton to-day per Chenalla, and fear it will be all that I can send to you. The River Bride may bring me some. All other boats have been notified not to bring down any more cotton without permission, hence you may have to load with unpressed. I shall go up on Friday and take up all of the cargo which I think cannot be sold short of there. I expect you will have to come here to clear the cargo; if not, I will telegraph you.

Truly y'r,

THOS. L. MITCHELL.

APALACHICOLA, 12*th Feb'y*, 1862.

Capt. R. MAY:

D'R SIR: I have finally arranged for Mr. Broughton to go to Marianna to clear the Cora, which will prevent the delay of your coming over here. We are all regretting that so much delay has occurred in loading, but government officials must be bowed to. I will try and have more dispatch next time. Whitesides is to go away to Columbus to help fit the Wave for running the blockade, and I fear we will not be able to press the next load. You had better look well to the other arm of St. Andrew's, and see if the hauling of the cargo to the Dead lakes is not practicable, and had we not better try and get the emty

vessel around here. The Phenix went to sea Sunday night with a fine wind. A small schr. was seen to approach the gap Monday morning, but day broke a little too early for her and she put out to sea again. Coffee sold (75) sack at 57 ; castile soap 41c., white 28c.

41 Shall send up more by Jackson on Friday. I do not know of any new articles wanted especially. Griffin has plenty of morphine ; says quinine is the only scarce medicine. Marr took a long list of articles, but I do not suppose he will find many of them to advantage. Cotton cards are much wanted. Coarse stout linen for negro clothes would do. If you get over safely you may have more funds than you need ; if so, you had better buy a sterling bill payable to your own order, endorse the first and send it to Rathbone Brothers & Co., Liverpool, for my credit, and bring the second and third along, which you would burn if captured.

I see there is no tare on the Rio coffee. All right, I suppose. Stokes is putting up the Rose. She is being overhauled. I am making up her cargo. Shall I put you down $500 00? Florida sold at $65,000 ; 50,000 cash. 15 remains stock in adventure to Cuba. Orman offered his for sale. Shall I buy it for you, 375 00? He was a $1,000 subscriber. You get politics enough, I suppose.

Truly yours,

THOS. L. MITCHELL.

APALACHICOLA, 19*th Feb'y*, 1862.

Capt. R. MAY, *Schr. Cora :*

D'R SIR : Mr. Broughton leaves to-day, as well as Mr. Gallant. I do not think of anything special to say. I suppose much will

42 depend upon what is offered in the market as to what you ought to proceed in purchasing. Pins, shoe-lacings, &c., black linen thread, and many other articles of dry goods, I have heard mentioned. I want you to say to any and all of the fishermen in St. Andrew's that they will be liberally rewarded for any aid they may give to any of our vessels, and by all means get them to put the vessels into the Wetapo creek. I want to get the Marianna into the Dead lakes as a kind of depot, and I am told a road can be opened with great facility If I can do this, I mean to have ready-pressed cotton there enough to load a craft all the while. Gallant speaks of wanting funds in Havana ; of course there is no objection to this if he risks the am't himself and you have the freight room for his purchases. I hope the Phenix will be in St. Andrew's next week. A fine wind now for her should she be on the way.

THOS. L. MITCHELL.

APALACHICOLA, 24 *Feb'y*, 1862.

R. MAY, Esq. :

D'R SIR : I suppose your patience is pretty well exhausted, as I am sure mine is, but all was unavoidable, and we must now hope that all will be for the best. I wish you would pay Broughton my ex-

43 port duties per Phœnix. I will allow you a proper premium for the gold. I cannot get coupons enough here to pay the

amount. If the soap goes as it sold at first it would do to have more of it. All the arrivals at Havana are published, so that northern cruisers will be more vigilant, no doubt, hereafter. Would bring only about 60 p. c. of the value of the cotton if I were you. We send you 3 bills lading for you to fill out, and return one to us here. We also send samples of the whole 176 bales. The portion of cotton represented by them you will perceive. The other samples it will be as well to take along. The several marks you will find inside the bundle. I send the samples as they were originally drawn. You can take the marks of what you have, and take from each mark the number of samples which are deficient, then you will have all right. I see bro. has explain. I want to get your quadrant for Stokes; spare it if you can. My wife wishes to add with her respects to you, common linen for ladies' and childrens' dresses, something rather dark. Box raisins and 1 box preserves, which I believe closes all I have to write.

Truly yours,

THOS. L. MITCHELL.

44 The following by telegraph has been received:

Dated Apalachicola, 186 . Rec'd Feb'y 28th, 1862.

To ROB'T MAY: Lee and crew in New York, with two other New Orleans crews. Extra care necessary. Small cargo back, should say.

MITCHELL.

45 SPRING CREEK, *Jan.* 31*st*, 1862.

Capt. ROB'T MAY:

DEAR SIR: I send you by my waggons 9 bales cotton. You will see from the B. L. that they call for 10, but I found them too heavy, and have kept one for the next trip. If you can do so conveniently, please furnish the ox-waggon with something to cover the goods with, and I will see it safely returned. The cotton has not yet been weighed. Weigh it and send the weights by wagon on its return, and state also whether there will be a chance for another load for one or both wagons, and oblige

Yours, very respectfully, &c.,

JAMES E. LOVE.

J'Y 31, '62.

I send you, from Mr. Creamer, one bale cotton [W] in good order—a bundle in like order.

J. WIDGEON.

Capt. ROB'T MAY, *Bear Creek.*

Mitchell will send 100 bales compressed. I will try to get ballance of the load, say 100 more, uncompressed. Bad chance to get hauling done. If you see any one that will haul, get them by all means. I think you need not stand on price, as we will have to pay high to get it done. People are about plowing, and roads bad. They don't want to haul.

J. W.

I send you, by Mr. John Savage, two bales cotton, [S,] 1,140 lbs., in good order.

J. WIDGEON.

46 Capt. MAY: T. L. Mitchel telegraphs me to-day, stating you can remain; that the officer will be down to clear you.

J. W.

JAN'Y 25*th*, '62.

I send you, per Mr. Harmin, one bale cotton. Send by him a load goods and weights.

J. WIDGEON.

Capt. ROB'T MAY, *Bear Creek.*

I think there will be some compressed along soon.

Mr. R. MAY: I send you, per Mr. Pinkney, two bales cotton, [W,] weight, 1,185 lbs.

Feb'y 18th, '62.

J. WIDGEON.

FEB. 10*th*, 1862.

I send you, per Mr. W. Brooks, two bales cotton, 1,150.

J. WIDGEON.

ROB'T MAY.

FEB. 18*th*, 1862.

Capt. ROBERT MAY: I send you, by Pinkney, one of Dr. Ely's receipts. Ely's & Blackshears waggons are here with ands. Water so high, cannot get along yet. I shall stop hauling from Hodgson's, and buy some cotton in Washington county—say about 40 bales, which will make amount about 200 bales—I expect as much as your Cora will carry, having so much uncompressed cotton.

J. WIDGEON.

47 I have telegraphed the officer to come down last this week, but fear you will not be quite ready.

MARIANNA, FLA., 22*nd Jan'y*, 1862.

Capt. ROBERT MAY:

D'R SIR: I send you, by Mr. Wm. Brooks, two bales cotton. Send a load goods by him, whatever you think best.

Y'rs, &c.,

J. WIDGEON.

JAN'RY 27*th*, 1862.

CAPT. MAY: I rec'd dispatch from Mitchell to-day. He says he will send up to-day, to Hodgson's, 100 bales compressed, and that I must buy the balance. Let me know how much more you can take, uncompressed. I have bought of Mr. Everett 12 bales, the samples of which I send by Blackshear's boy, which you will please compare with the bales. He will be down in a few days with it; weigh it and

send me the weights. I shall get it down as fast as I can. Difficult to get waggons to haul, as people are going to plowing.

J. WIDGEON.

48

49 *Invoice of* 143 *bales of cotton shipped by Thomas L. Mitchell, per schooner Cora, (British,) Robert May, master, and consigned to Messrs. Hamel & Co., Havana, Cuba, for sale for account of whom it may concern. Net proceeds subject to order of Captain May.*

FORD,	°152	500	°161	534	°171	600	°181	646	°191	640	°201	402
		3	510	163	494	2	484	2	554	2	590	2	612
52 bales.		4	554	4	556	3	548	3	600	3	596	3	506
		5	584	5	590	4	378	4	594	4	594	4	504
		6	500	6	516	5	550	5	540	5	610		
		7	564	7	500	6	582	6	584	6	576		
		8	406	8	614	7	564	7	604	7	490		
		9	648	9	476	8	594	8	586	8	546		
	160	530	170	554	179	568	9	582	9	490		
					180	584	190	500	200	528		
		4,796		4,834		5,452		5,790		5,660		2,024
	°124	700	°134	568	°144	552	°154	460	°164	624		
IDA,		5	540	5	552	5	462	5	570	166	560		
		6	514	6	664	6	580	6	466	167	554		
43 bales,		7	532	7	554	7	654	7	636	169	542		
		8	524	8	424	8	648	8	654	170	524		
5 short.		9	634	9	684	9	650	9	652	171	564		
	130	738	140	618	150	636	160	540	172	556		
		1	574	1	570	1	564	1	634				
		2	508	2	474	2	624	2	670				
	133	542	143	492	153	608	163	614					
		5,806		5,600		5,978		5,896				3,924

EVE,	°1	540	°11	448	°21	578	°31	608	°41	560	°51	564	°61	570
	2	544	12	510	22	668	32	600	42	570	52	584	2	620
37 bales,	3	554	13	574	23	420	33	574	43	562	53	554	3	604
	4	560	14	536	24	532	34	564	44	598	54	648	4	560
29 short.	5	562	15	546	25	574	35	640	45	590	55	544	5	546
	6	554	16	532	26	564	36	574	46	540	56	580	66	556
	7	534	17	548	27	552	37	594	47	570	57	546		
	8	530	18	534	28	534	38	552	48	534	58	580		
	9	536	19	558	29	546	39	614	49	610	59	586		
	10	528	20	546	30	564	40	546	50	564	60	604		
		5,442		5,332		5,552		5,866		5,698		5,790		3,456

C. C. C.	°100	500
	1	634
11 bales.	2	610
	3	544
	4	650
	5	584
	6	554
	7	650
	8	540
	9	590
	110	584
		6,440

RECAPITULATION.

FORD,	52 bales,	28,556 pounds,	*a* 10 *c*.....	$2,855 60
EVE,	66 "	37,136 "	*a* 10 *c*.....	3,713 60
IDA,	47 "	27,204 "	*a* 9 *c*.....	2,448 36
C. C. C.,	11 "	6,440 "	*a* 10½ *c*.....	676 20
		99,336 "		9,693 76

APALACHICOLA, *February* 10, 1862.

50 Know all men by these presents that I, Thomas L. Mitchell, of of Apalachicola, State of Florida, of the Confederate States of America, sole owner of the schooner , of the burthen of 74 $\frac{31}{95}$ tons, or thereabouts, have made, constituted, and appointed Robert May, of Apalachicola, State of Florida, and by these presents do hereby make, constitute, and appoint, the said Robert May my true and lawful attorney, for me and in my name, place, and stead, to manage and direct, and if need be to sell, the said schooner in the whole or in part, to transfer and convey, for me and in my name, the whole sixty-four sixty-fourths shares or any of the shares in said vessel, and to receive from the purchaser or purchasers the price of said vessel, or any part thereof, and for me and in my name to grant and sign receipts for the same, and generally to act and do all and every manner of thing in respect of the direction and management or sale of the said schooner as if I were personally present. Hereby confirming, for me and my heirs and assigns, all and everything which he, my said attorney, shall or may legally do by virtue of these presents.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal, at the city of Apalachicola this, day of in the year of our Lord 1862.

THOS. L. MITCHELL. [L. S.]

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of—
F. F. MITCHELL.
SIMON R. BULL.

51 District court of the United States, southern district of Florida.

I, George D Allen, clerk of the district court of the United States for the southern district of Florida, do hereby certify that the foregoing fifty pages contain a true transcript of record of the said court in the cause of the United States *vs.* The schooner Cora and cargo, Robert May, master and claimant, prize, lately adjudicated in said court, and appeal from the final decree thereof having been taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto affixed the seal of said court at Key West, in the southern district of [SEAL.] Florida, this eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

GEORGE D. ALLEN, *Clerk.*